

FIRE AT SEA!
The thrilling story of a
Survivor of this week's Tragedy.
NEXT SUNDAY, WITH PHOTOGRAPHS.

NEW YORK JOURNAL

AND ADVERTISER.

LOOK, MADAM!
Are Bargain Counters Harmful?
SEE NEXT SUNDAY'S
AMERICAN WOMAN'S JOURNAL.

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CHAPMAN FACES APOLOGY OR JAIL.

Allen Resolution, as
Journal Foretold,
Responsible.

WARM WORDS IN SENATE

Hoar Wants the Witness
Punished Whether
Pardoned or Not.

HAVEMEYER IS ANXIOUS

District Attorney Davis's Mail
Crowded with Queries as to
the Sugar Magnates.

TRIALS FIXED FOR MONDAY

The Counsel for the Defence Have
Been Formally Notified That Both
of the Big Cases Will
Then Be Taken Up.

Referring to my notice
heretofore given that the
cases of the United States
against Havemeyer and
others will be called for trial
on Monday next, the 17th
inst., you are notified that
the cases of Messrs. Havemeyer
and Seales will be taken up
on that day. DISTRICT ATTORNEY
DAVIS'S Notice to the
Counsel for the Defence.

Resolved, That it is the sense of
the Senate of the United States that,
as a condition precedent to receiving
Executive clemency in the
remission of the penalty imposed, the
said Elverton R. Chapman should
be required to appear before the
bar of the Senate and purge himself
of the said contempt of which
he is and was guilty, by answering
the questions which he constantly
refused and declined to answer
during said investigation, and
make such disclosures as the Senate
Committee then requested him
to make, or that may now be re-
quired of him by the Senate.—Resolution
introduced in the Senate yesterday
by Mr. Allen, of Nebraska.

Washington, May 12.—Since yesterday
the chances of Broker E. R. Chapman,
the notorious sugar witness, of securing a
pardon from President McKinley have
fallen considerably. That which had most
to do with the decline was the resolution
passed yesterday in today's Journal
and introduced by Senator Allen, of Ne-
braska, this afternoon, calling upon Chap-
man to appear before the bar of the Senate
and purge himself of contempt as a con-
dition precedent to receiving Executive clem-
ency.

President McKinley pointedly suggested
to Chapman's friends last week that he
could ask for clemency with better grace
if he would apologize to the Senate, and
this Chapman has declined to do. There-
fore the Senate does not feel so kindly
toward the convicted broker as it might
otherwise, and from the discussion aroused
by Senator Allen's resolution it appears
that the President is apt to let Chapman
suffer the penalty.

Before he fully understood the meaning
of the Allen resolution Senator Gallinger
objected to immediate consideration. This
brought on an interesting debate, which
showed quite clearly how the Senate feels
toward these several notorious wit-
nesses. Senator Allen explained that he
did not propose to reopen the sugar cases,
but he regarded Chapman as a victim
rather than as a criminal, and that in de-
clining to answer the questions he took
the chances of war. Therefore he ought to
be brought before the Senate and be made
to answer the original questions.

Senator Hoar Severe.
Senator Hoar was even more severe upon
the witnesses. He declared that Chapman
ought to be brought before the Senate and
be punished, whether he was pardoned
by the President or not. When Senator Allen
ventured an opinion that the President
had the right to pardon Chapman, Senator
Hoar interrupted by asking:

"Does the Senator mean to say that
the President has the power to pardon one
for contempt of the Senate?"
"Yes," replied Senator Allen, "I think
he has. Yet the President should be ad-
vised that Chapman should come here and
answer."

Continued on Second Page.

GRAY AND FLOWER ON DEMOCRATIC UNION.

Senator Gray Says Democrats
Should Unite Against Further
Currency Contraction.



SENATOR GEORGE GRAY, OF DELAWARE.

AMONG the Democrats who sepa-
rated themselves from their
party last year on the money
issue none were more promi-
nent than Senator Gray, of Dela-
ware, and Governor Flower of
New York. Both, notwithstanding
their opposition to the Democratic
candidate for the Presidency, claim to
be still Democrats. Each is anxious
to act again with the party, and each
in the Journal to-day indicates com-
mon ground upon which they believe
Democrats can meet for present action
against the Republican party—one in
the national field, the other in the
local.

Senator Gray is against contraction
of the currency by impounding the
greenbacks, and against a tariff which
will tax the people to father trusts and
create a surplus in the Federal Treas-
ury. To antagonize both these Repub-
lican policies Senator Gray is more
than willing to join with all Demo-
crats, no matter what their predilec-
tions may be as to silver remonetiza-
tion.

Governor Flower is an extreme type
of the gold Democrat. He stands with
the Republicans not only for the single
gold standard, but also with them
against anti-trust legislation. Yet he
is willing to support a silver Demo-
crat for Mayor of New York, provided
the candidate runs on a platform of
local issues.

The utterances of two such conspicu-
ous representative Democratic seceders
will cause a more earnest discussion of
these questions:

Is it practical for Democrats of di-
vergent views as to silver to unite in
the present for warfare upon the tariff
and currency-contracting policy of the
dominant party?

Is it practicable for the Democrats
of New York to lay aside for the time
being differences of judgment on na-
tional issues and get together for a
Democratic home-rule victory in
Greater New York?

Can gold and silver Democrats agree
to meet for united action on common
ground of strictly recognized limits,
with the understanding that no sur-
render of convictions need be called
for?

Is it practicable for gold and silver
Democrats to join forces now and
leave to the future the problems and
divisions of the future?

If such a union requires of no Demo-
crat recantations, or pledges him as to
his course on the financial issue here-
after, ought the animosities of the
past to be allowed to prevent union for
the battles of to-day?

What Senator Gray Says.
By James Cressman.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—It is
no exaggeration to say that
Mr. Dingley's bold state-
ment, revised in his own
handwriting for the Journal three days
ago, has in a sense suddenly reunited
the national Democracy. Senator Gray,
of Delaware, whose magnificent man-
hood and broad patriotism made at
least a portion of Mr. Cleveland's
policy respectable in the Senate, read
Mr. Dingley's declaration carefully to-
night and then prepared the ringing
and lofty answer which follows.

It is the first evidence that the in-
famy of the tariff scheme and the cur-
rency contraction which a surplus
promises has melted the ice and that
the Democratic waters have flowed to-
gether. He, more than any other one
man, can speak in the name of the
Democrats who differed with their
party on the currency question during
the last campaign, and he now speaks
fully and without reserve.

Unlawful Use of Taxation.
Here is Senator Gray's statement:

"Nothing could more significantly
cap the monument of financial folly, so
laboriously erected by the Republican
party during the past twenty-five years
than the proposal, now distinctly
avowed, to tax the people for a huge
surplus, beyond the necessities of gov-
ernmental expenditure, to be held idle
in the Treasury, and not restored to
the channels of business and trade.
The taxing power was never before
threatened to be so ruthlessly and de-
fiantly used. Every dollar thus taken
from the pockets of the people, will
be unlawfully taken.

"The three hundred and forty-six
millions of greenbacks, and the one
hundred and fifty millions of Sherman
Treasury notes payable on demand
undoubtedly constitute a standing
menace to the gold reserve, and con-
sequently to the maintenance of a

Statements of the
Leaders of Gold
Democracy as to
How the Great
Party May
Unite for
Current
Needs.

SENATOR GRAY.—But the green-
backs are required by law to be re-
issued when they come into the
possession of the Government. They
can only be retired by author-
ity of law, and can be safely retired
only by such carefully contrived
legislation as shall, by a substi-
tuted currency, avoid the distress
of contraction.

Such a bill runs athwart every con-
viction of my life, and should be a
challenge to EVERY DEMOCRAT
who understands and loves the
principles of his party to untiring
warfare in behalf of the people
whom it threatens to oppress.

EX-GOVERNOR FLOWER.—The
Gold Democrats would support a
man though he voted for Bryan who
would stand upon a platform con-
fined to local and pertinent issues;
though they would not, in my judg-
ment, support a candidate running
on a platform indorsing that of the
free silver convention at Chicago.

I would be glad to vote for a cer-
tain silver Democrat I have in mind
if he would run on a platform de-
void of national features, but declar-
ing unequivocally for economy in
the administration of the city's af-
fairs, better government and home
rule.

stable currency at par with gold.
Must Be Retained.

"But the greenbacks are required
by law to be reissued when they
come into the possession of the
Government. They can only be re-
tired by authority of law, and can
be safely retired only by such care-
fully contrived legislation as shall
by a substituted currency avoid the
distress of contraction.

"A bill which proposes on the one
hand to take millions by way of tax-
ation out of the pockets of the people
to be paid as bounties to favored
classes, and on the other to take ad-
ditional millions beyond the require-
ments of governmental expenditure,
to lie idle in the Treasury and thereby
produce a contraction of the currency,
would seem to lack any feature that
could commend it to popular favor.

"Such a bill runs athwart every
conviction of my life and should be
a challenge to EVERY DEMOCRAT
who understands and loves the
principles of his party to untiring
warfare in behalf of the people
whom it threatens to oppress.

"Principles cannot be compromised,
and true Democrats cannot be cajoled
into surrender to the party of privi-
lege and plutocracy. The Democrats
of the Senate, I believe, stand together
on this line."

Impounding Greenbacks Now.
Secretary Gage has given instruc-
tions to United States Treasurer Mor-
gan and the several sub-treasurers to
impound as far as possible all green-
backs and Sherman notes. His policy
is to keep these two classes of currency
locked up in the Treasury and to use,
in meeting the current expenses of the
Government, silver and silver certifi-
cates.

In pursuance of this policy, during
the past two weeks, the greenbacks
held in the Treasury have increased
from \$29,037,000 to \$34,199,000, and
Sherman notes from \$24,442,000 to \$25,602,000.
During the same period there was re-
deemed of both classes of notes \$6,763,-
000, and while they were reissued, only
\$351,000 were paid out by the Treasury.

"Unless asked for," said a Treasury
official, "we are not paying out green-
backs and Sherman notes."

An increase in the Treasury holdings
of these two classes of currency is ex-
pected this week as the result of gold
exports. Some Treasury estimates for
Saturday's gold exports run as high
as \$3,500,000. To-day's withdrawals of
\$650,000 for export to-morrow reduce
the gold reserve to \$147,415,000.

Ex-Gov. Flower Says Gold Dem-
ocrats Would Support a Silver
Democrat for Mayor.



EX-GOVERNOR ROSWELL P. FLOWER.

What Ex-Governor Flower Says.
Roswell Pettibone Flower, ex-
Congressman and ex-Governor of
New York, yesterday declared him-
self cordially in favor of a straight
Democratic municipal ticket.

Inasmuch as Mr. Flower was one of
those who led the revolt at the Demo-
cratic National Convention of last
year, later pronounced himself a dis-
ciple of McKinley and gold, and
stumped the country for the Repub-
lican Presidential ticket, his change
of base is to be regarded the more re-
markable. Mr. Flower, however, still
believes anti-trust laws to be perni-
cious.

The ex-Governor talked very enter-
tainingly of what he thought Greater
New York Democrats ought to do to
win control of the new municipality.
He also mentioned some names of
leaders from among whom might be
chosen a popular candidate. He de-
clined to express a preference, explain-
ing, jocularly, that he did not propose
to kill off "some of his best friends."

The ex-Governor strolled along Fifth
avenue on the way to his residence, as
he said: "I have no apologies to offer
for my attitude in the recent Presi-
dential campaign. I do not regret a
single act performed in it. Under simi-
lar conditions I would do as I have
done again. I entered the fight for
sound money, and that fight was won.
I have as yet taken no active part in
the municipal campaign confronting
us, and I do not know that I shall.
You know, I have been referred to as
a hayseeder, because I sometimes vote
at my old home in Jefferson County.
But my business interests are here,
and I live here the greater part of the
time. Therefore, I certainly have more
than a passing interest in New York
City affairs.

"Like every true Democrat, I de-
sire to see this town governed by
honest and competent Democratic
officials. I believe that if the Dem-
ocrats of the Greater New York
unite upon a straight Democratic
ticket there can be no possible
doubt of the issue, provided, of
course, the contest is conducted on
live and pertinent principles."

"What watchwords would you sug-
gest for the canvass?"

"I can think of none better than
'Economy and Home Rule.' This
couplet would, in my judgment, prove
a victorious war cry, assuming, of
course, that a suitable candidate is

nominated about whom those who
shout it may rally."

"And who is to be the candidate?"

Too Early to Cut Timber.

"It's too early to select one, many
though there may be who have the es-
sential qualities. I would prefer not
to express a choice now, for fear he
might be killed off before the conven-
tion meets. But there is abundant
material from which to select. Where
will you find sturdier Democrats, for
instance, than John D. Crimmins, or
William C. Whitney, or Frederic R.
Coudert, or Hugh J. Grant, or Thomas
F. Gilroy? No one will question the
integrity and the capacity of the three
gentlemen first named, while Messrs.
Gilroy and Grant have been tried and
have proved themselves most excel-
lent magistrates. True, charges were
indiscriminately made by Republicans
and other fault finders that Tammany
stole everything it could lay its hands
on here, while corruption stalked
abroad under the Democratic Adminis-
tration at Albany.

"Well, they sent a Lexow Committee
down here and spent a hundred thou-
sand dollars to discover that not only
not a cent had been stolen, but that
the municipal administrations had
been conducted with remarkable frug-
ality and honesty. It was proved
that the tax rate had rarely, if ever,
been so low. Legislative committees
meantime investigated the State ad-
ministrations, and discovered as little
evidence of chicanery as there had
been in the city. But the people in-
sisted upon a change. They got it,
and with a vengeance, too. Under so-
called reform administrations the Re-
publican machine has delved in ex-
travagance at the expense of the pub-
lic. The tax rate, both in city and
State, has been constantly on the in-
crease since the day the Republicans
resumed power. Appropriations for
excessive and unheard of amounts
have been exacted by Republican Leg-
islatures and by the Republican city
officials.

Reckless Expenditure.
"Had they been demanded by Tam-
many Hall, the same persons who au-
thorized them would have thrown up
their hands in holy horror and cried
'Job! Steal! Fraud!' A comparison
of the tax levies of from 1883 to 1895,
under Democratic State and municipal
administration, with those from 1895

to the present, will show that they
did not know what was happening to them.
They certainly looked like mad creatures
as they waited for the end.

"The word was given, and they were jerked
into the air. Every member of the con-
mittee was compelled to pull on the rope
so that all should be equally concerned.
There did not seem to be any restraint

only half a dozen citizens of the nei-
ghborhood of Jeff knew what the process of
the improvised court was. These self-con-
stituted judges were escorted with the
prisoners for about an hour, while the
rest of the crowd waited outside for the
verdict, or distributing themselves as to
guard against interruption. The precaution
was unnecessary. The authorities knew
nothing about the case until the Sheriff
was directed to where the bodies were
dangling at morning.

Some of the voices of the prisoners
reached the crowd outside. The younger
girl, Nellie, was crying and denying her
guilt, the cook seemed more composed, and
presently the judges came out and an-
nounced that she had confessed. They
pushed the terrified negro forward, and
ordered Amanda White to tell her story.
Her teeth were chattering so she could
hardly make herself understood.

"Don't hurt me and I'll tell you all
about it," she cried. "I didn't go far to
hurt all these people. But the folks that
came to sit up with Mas' Josh, they went
and eat the lunch."

The Cook's Confession.
The cook stammered on with the story.
She said she and Nellie bought rat poison
at the store and she had mixed it in the
biscuits she was baking for the family.

The only reason she gave for the attempt
at wholesale murder was that the Kellys
had "been mean" to them.

GIRLS DIE AT LYNCHERS' HANDS.

Two Colored Servants
Hanged by a Mob
in Alabama.

THEY WERE POISONERS.

Had Killed Two Persons
and Nearly Killed
a Score.

ONE OF THEM CONFESSED.

They "Hated the White Folks"
and Wanted to Make
Them Die.

BEGGED MERCY OF THE MOB.

The Women Nearly Dead with Fright
Before They Were Killed by the
Noose—No Attempt at
Rescue.

Montgomery, Ala., May 12.—Two colored
girls were hanged in the woods near Jeff,
six miles from here, last night.

Their crime was repeated attempts to
poison an entire household. The head of
the household, Joshua Kelley, a well-to-do
farmer, and a negro servant died, but
twenty others, who were poisoned with
them, recovered.

The girls were given a form of trial, but
one of them had confessed, and on learning
of the confession a crowd of the neighbors
gathered, hurried the women to the woods,
and their bodies were found hanging there
this morning.

The victims of the lynchers were Amanda
White, the cook at the Kelley home, and
Nellie Smith, a servant girl. Both of them
were above the average in intelligence and
had given no sign that they were capable
of such a crime.

It was all done very quietly. The neigh-
bors took charge of the two girls as soon
as the evidence began to point to them as
the poisoners. The prisoners were both
hysterical and frightened, and appar-
ently gave up hope as soon as they were taken
into custody.

Proceedings of the "Court."
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ghborhood of Jeff knew what the process of
the improvised court was. These self-con-
stituted judges were escorted with the
prisoners for about an hour, while the
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and eat the lunch."

The Cook's Confession.
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She said she and Nellie bought rat poison
at the store and she had mixed it in the
biscuits she was baking for the family.

The only reason she gave for the attempt
at wholesale murder was that the Kellys
had "been mean" to them.

They were particularly incensed at the
female members of the Kelley household,
and when their first attempt, in which only
Joshua Kelley and the negro servant were
killed, was not traced to them they thought
they were safe in trying it again.

No sooner was the confession made than
the crowd began to hustle the girls toward
the woods.

"You gals' to hang us up, misters?" asked
the cook of the leader of her captors.

No answer was made, but the two girls
understood the silence, and started to
scream. They threw themselves on the
ground and had to be forced to their feet
before they would proceed. They were or-
dered to be quiet, and, strange to say,
obeyed, though at intervals during the
march to the woods they groaned and
pleaded for mercy.

The wretched women rolled their eyes
and their teeth chattered with fright, but
their terror did them no more good than
their tears and pleadings had done. At the
edge of the wood the crowd discovered a
number of people. These were thought to
be a Sheriff's posse, posted to head them
off.

"Help! Murder!" yelled the women at
sight of these figures.

"Boys, there must no interference with
us," said the leader.

For answer those of the party who were
armed pressed to the fore. They made a
show of their weapons to indicate that a
battle would follow any attempt at a re-
scue. The figures faded into the darkness
of the woods. Nobody knows just who they
were. Arrived at the execution place two ropes
were thrown over a projecting limb. The
girls' hands were tied and the nooses were
looped about their necks.

"It's up! It's up!" said the
spokesman. "Do you want to say anything
before you die?"

Hanging of the Girls.
The servant girl was beyond speech
this time. She could hardly stand at
stead there, her kindly head framed by the
rope, a picture of hopeless terror an
expression on her face.

"Jesus! Jesus! I'm comin'!" was all the
other woman spoke.

It is probable that the two girls were
beside themselves with fright that they
did not know what was happening to them.
They certainly looked like mad creatures
as they waited for the end.

The word was given, and they were jerked
into the air. Every member of the con-
mittee was compelled to pull on the rope
so that all should be equally concerned.
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